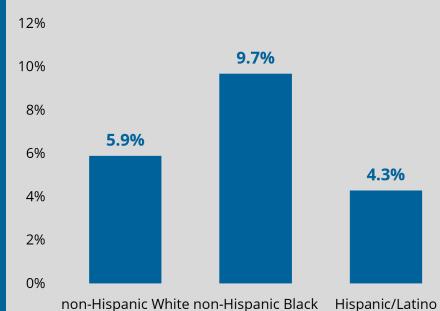
## COVID-19 AND DIABETES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

**SEPTEMBER 2021** 

## COVID-19 CASES WITH DIABETES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Non-Hispanic
Black individuals
diagnosed with
COVID-19 are
64.4% more likely
to report having
diabetes
compared to their
White
counterparts.

60.2

years is the average age of individuals diagnosed with COVID-19 and diabetes, 21 years higher than those without diabetes.

#### **COVID-19 CASES WITH DIABETES, BY GENDER**





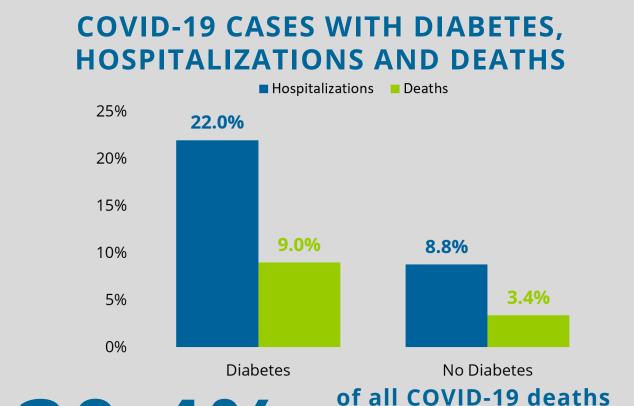
Males and Females diagnosed with COVID-19 see equal rates of reporting having diabetes (4.9% vs. 4.9%)

#### PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DIABETES, BY WEEK ENDING ON



The percent of individuals with COVID-19 and reported diabetes has fluctuated throughout the pandemic, seeing a high of 19.1% of cases on the week ending on April 25, 2020 to a low of 1.0% on the week ending on August 28, 2021.

# COVID-19 AND DIABETES IN SOUTH CAROLINA



30.4%

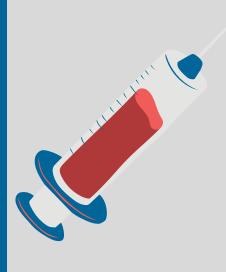
of all COVID-19 deaths were among individuals with diabetes.

### PERCENTAGE OF COVID-19 CASES WITH DIABETES



A higher percent of COVID-19 cases with diabetes occur along the I-95 corridor, similar to the overall population with diabetes

#### **SUMMARY**



Currently there have been 36,476 individuals diagnosed with COVID-19 and diabetes, the second most common comorbidity. These cases have worse health outcomes (hospitalizations and deaths). Additionally, Blacks and older individuals are being affected at a higher rate.

It is important that individuals with diabetes get the COVID-19 vaccine to help reduce the spread and prevent illness.



PRODUCED BY THE BUREAU OF POPULATION HEALTH DATA ANALYTICS & INFORMATICS

DATA ARE PROVISIONAL DATA AS OF 11:59 PM ON 9/1/2021